

Entrées du Manuel d'Identification CITES

Résultats pour:

Date de téléchargement: **05/05/2026**

Site web de la Liste des espèces CITES: <http://checklist.cites.org/#/fr>

Le Manuel d'Identification CITES est un recueil de fiches techniques conçues pour aider à identifier les différentes espèces de faune et de flore à l'aide de dessins, de photographies, de cartes et de descriptions concises. Les fiches du manuel ont été publiées sur une période de 29 ans, de 1980 à 2009. Leur contenu est fourni tel que publié à l'origine, et à ce titre, aucune garantie n'est donnée quant à l'exhaustivité ou à l'exactitude du contenu. Des matériaux d'identification ne sont pas disponibles pour toutes les espèces, et peuvent particulièrement manquer pour celles inscrites aux Annexes de la CITES après 2009.

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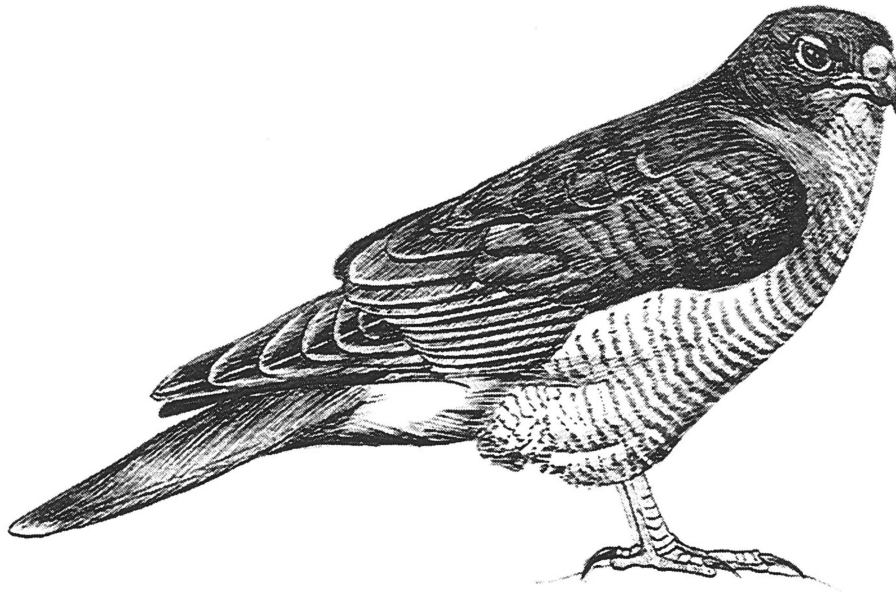
2020 Secrétariat de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction



Accipiter brevipes

(Severtsov, 1850)

Common names:	engl.:	Nicobar Sparrowhawk, Nicobar Shikra, Car Nicobar Shikra
	esp.:	Gavilán de Nicobar
	fr.:	Epervier des Nicobar
	de.:	Nikobarensperber, Nikobarenschikra
Scientific synonyms:	<i>Astur butleri</i> Gurney, 1898	

**Characteristics:****Measurements:**

Total length from tip of bill to tip of tail: 33-38 cm; length of wing from bend of folded wing to tip of primaries: male 210-228 mm, female 231-245 mm; length of tail from fold of skin between central tail-feathers to tip of longest tail-feathers: male 148-162 mm, female 155-170 mm; tarsus length: male 46-50.5 mm, female 50-53.5 mm.

Adult male:

Head:	Dark bluish slate above and on sides. Chin and throat pale greyish obscurely barred rufous. Rufous wash on sides of neck.
Upperparts:	Dark bluish slate.
Underparts:	Barred rufous and white.
Wings:	Upper-wing coverts dark bluish slate. Remiges blackish, with white bars on inner web of innermost secondaries. Under-wing coverts barred rufous and white. Remiges pale grey below, primaries broadly tipped black, obscurely barred darker on inner webs.
Tail:	Dark bluish slate above; upper-tail coverts paler. Central rectrices unbarred, outer pairs with 6-8 darker bars. Under-tail coverts barred rufous and white. Rectrices pale grey below, inner pairs with 6-8 bars.
Legs:	Yellow.
Eye:	Iris red.
Cere:	Whitish or yellow.
Bill:	Blackish.

-
- Adult female:** Dark brownish rather than bluish grey above. Underparts more strongly barred than in male.
- Immature:** Above brown. Crown streaked rufous. Chin and throat white, throat streaked black. Feathers edged rufous or buff, with white mottling at base. Underparts white, spotted on breast, barred on belly and thighs. Upper-wing brown. Under-wing white, under-wings coverts and axillaries with dark brown. Tail brown above, tipped buff, with 4-7 darker bars, broad on central, narrow on outer rectrices. Rectrices grey below, with 4 dark bars, narrowest on outer feathers. Eye brown. Cere and legs yellow.
- Distribution:** SE Europe, SW Ukraine and S Russia, east to W Kazakhstan; more locally in Turkey, Caucasus and Iran. Winters probably mostly in E Sahel zone. Wooded plains, also foothills and mountain slopes; in Caucasus up to 1,000 m, up to 2,000 m in Armenia.



Population:

Wild population: Not globally threatened. Has decreased in eastern Europe. Very scarce in Romania, former Yugoslavia and Turkey.

Captive population: According to the International Zoo Yearbook no captive breeding in 1995 and 1996.

Trade: According to the statistics of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre no trade in 1995 to 1998.

Intraspecific variation: Monotypic.

Similar species: *A. butleri* (sheet A-213.003.001.008) is paler below and has less and less distinct bars on undertail. *A. badius cenchroides* (sheet A-213.003.001.003) has only 5 or 6 dark bars on inner rectrices and has less heavy barring on underparts. Immatures of *A. badius* less boldly spotted and barred. *A. nisus* (sheet A-213.003.001.033) has rufous cheeks in adult plumage, is less heavily barred on underparts and has a yellow iris. Female *A. nisus* has white supercilium. *A. soloensis* (sheet A-213.003.001.042) has different pattern and coloration of underparts.

Bibliography: Brown, L. & Amadon, D. (1989) Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World. Wellfleet, Secaucus.
Collar, N.J., Crosby, M.J. & Stattersfield, A.J. (1994) Birds to watch 2. The World List of threatened Birds. BirdLife Conservation Series No. 4. BirdLife International, Cambridge.
Del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Sargatal, J. eds. (1994) Handbook of Birds of the World. Vol. 2. New World Vultures to Guineafowl. Lynx Editions, Barcelona.
Weick, F. & Brown, L.H. (1980) Birds of Prey of the World. Collins, London.

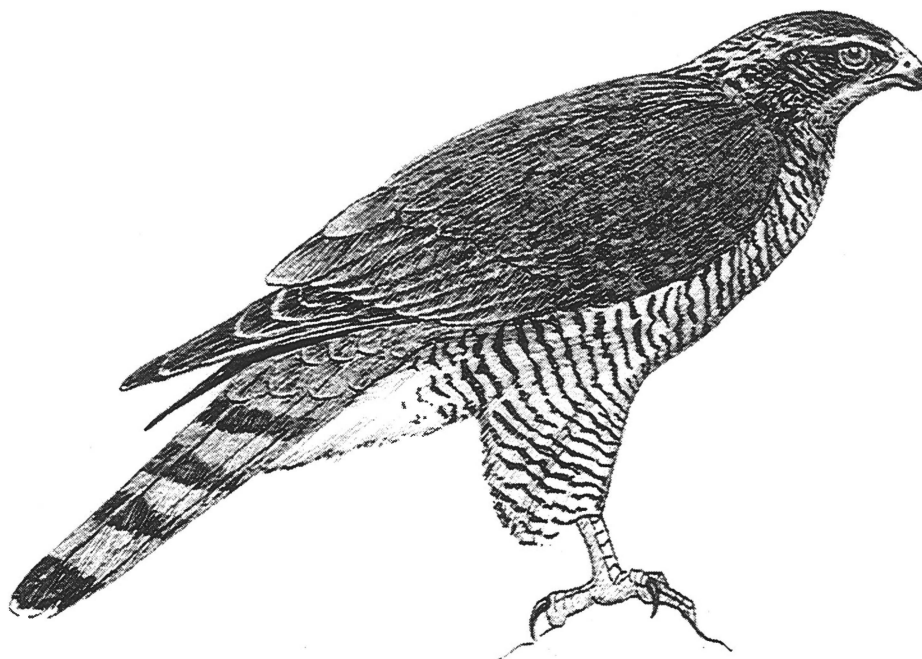


Accipiter gentilis

(Linnaeus, 1858)

Common names:
 engl.: Northern Goshawk
 esp.: Azor Común
 fr.: Autour des palombes
 de.: Habicht

Scientific synonyms: *Falco gentilis* Linnaeus, 1858



Characteristics: *Accipiter g. gentilis*

Measurements: Total length from tip of bill to tip of tail: 43-61 cm; length of wing from bend of folded wing to tip of primaries: male 300-342 mm, female 336-385 mm; length of tail from fold of skin between central tail-feathers to tip of longest tail-feathers: male 203-235 mm, female 243-270 mm.

Adult male:

Head: Crown blackish brown, tinged slaty. Sides of crown, eyebrows to occiput, fore-ear coverts and nape whitish, streaked blackish brown, feathers of nape normally also barred. Hinder ear coverts brown or blackish brown, sometimes streaked white. Chin white, streaked and sometimes barred brown.

Upperparts: Mantle and back brown, tinged grey.

Underparts: Breast and belly white, with black-brown shaft streaks and brown to black-brown bars.

Wings: Upper-wing coverts brown, tinged grey. Scapulars brown, tinged grey, barred white. Remiges brown, barred darker brown, narrowly tipped whitish, inner web mottled white and brown, outer web tinged grey. Axillaries and under-wing coverts white, with black-brown shaft streaks and brown to black-brown bars. Remiges greyish white below, barred dark brown.

Tail: Upper-tail coverts brown, tinged grey, barred white. Rectrices slaty brown, tipped white, with broad subterminal and 3 or 4 narrower dark brown bands, some white on outer pairs and at base of inner pairs. Under-tail coverts white, with few dark bars. Rectrices greyish white below, barred dark brown.

Legs: Yellow.

Eye: Iris orange-red.

Cere: Greenish yellow.

Bill: Dark greyish, black at tip.

Adult female:

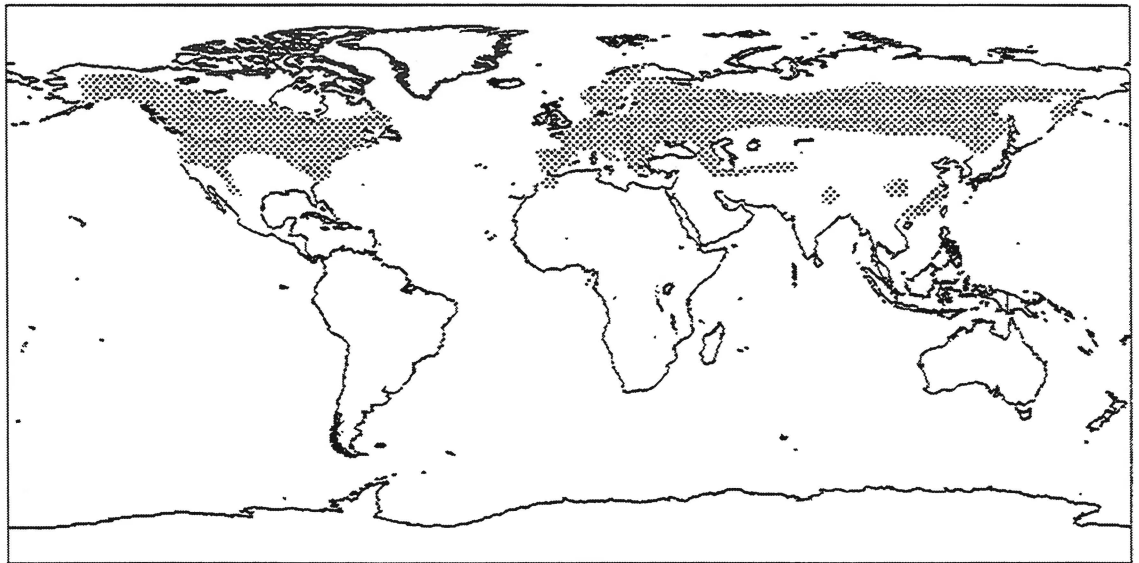
Browner than male, but otherwise similar.

Immature:

Much browner above than adult. Crown dark brown, feathers edged rufous, whitish on nape. Throat dull white to rufous buff, boldly streaked with narrow drop-shaped dark brown markings. Upperparts brown, feathers tipped rufous or buff, those of mantle buff at base, barred brown. Underparts dull white to rufous buff, boldly streaked with drop-shaped dark brown markings; narrower on thighs. Upper-wing coverts and scapulars brown, tipped rufous or buff, scapulars buff at base, barred brown. Remiges with broader paler tips than in adult, some creamy mottling on outer web. Upper-tail coverts brown, tipped rufous or buff, buff at base, barred brown. Rectrices brown above, more clearly barred than in adult. Under-tail coverts dull white to rufous buff, boldly streaked with narrow drop-shaped dark brown markings. Legs yellow. Iris greenish grey, becoming yellow. Cere yellow.

Distribution:

A.g. gentilis: Europe and extreme NW Africa. *A.g. arrigonii*: Corsica and Sardinia. *A.g. buteoides*: Extreme N Eurasia, from N Sweden, east to river Lena; winters south to C Europe and C Asia. *A.g. albidus*: NE Siberia to Kamchatka. *A.g. schvedowi*: Asia, from Urals to Amurland, Sakhalin and Kuril Is., south to C China; winters south to Himalayas and N Indochina. *A.g. fujiyamae*: Japan. *A.g. atricapillus*: North America, south to Tennessee and S Arizona (USA) and Jalisco (W Mexico). *A.g. laingi*: Queen Charlotte Is. and Vancouver I., British Columbia (W Canada). Mature forests, mainly near edge; in lowlands and mountains.

**Population:****Wild population:**

Not globally threatened. Recovering after serious decline in 19th and part of 20th century as a consequence of poisoning with pesticides and heavy metals.

Captive population:

According to the International Zoo Yearbook 3 birds were bred successfully in one zoo in 1995, no captive breeding in 1996.

Trade:

According to the statistics of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre 5 dead specimens and 67 live specimens in trade in 1995, 2 dead specimens and 61 live specimens in trade in 1996, 6 dead specimens and 114 live specimens in trade in 1997, and 3 dead specimens and 7 live specimens in trade in 1998.

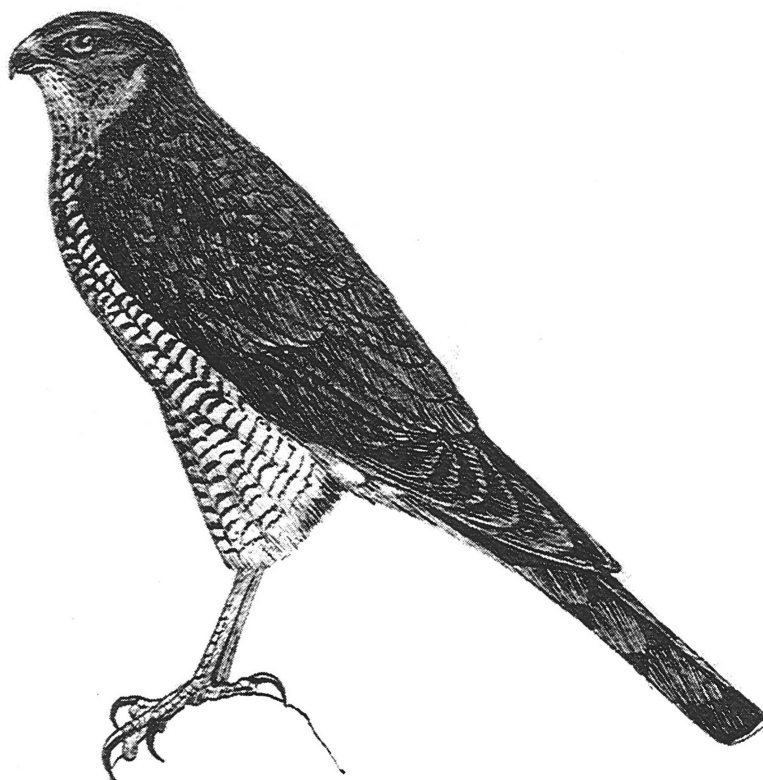


Accipiter nisus

(Linnaeus, 1758)

Common names:
 engl.: Eurasian Sparrowhawk
 esp.: Gavilán Común
 fr.: Epervier d'Europe
 de.: Sperber

Scientific synonyms: *Falco Nisus* Linnaeus, 1758



Characteristics:

Measurements:

Total length from tip of bill to tip of tail: 28-38 cm; length of wing from bend of folded wing to tip of primaries: male 186-210 mm, female 223-248 mm; length of tail from fold of skin between central tail-feathers to tip of longest tail-feathers: male 135-154 mm, female 164-185 mm; tarsus length: male 48-56.5 mm, female 56-64 mm.

Adult male:

Head:

Dark slate on top, feathers of forehead often tipped rufous and with concealed white bases. Cheeks and lower ear coverts rufous. Chin and throat white or buff, streaked dark brown.

Upperparts:

Dark slate.

Underparts:

Narrowly barred white, rufous and dark brown, bars narrower on belly and thighs.

Wings:

Upper-wing coverts dark slate, primary coverts tinged brown. Scapulars white at base, barred rufous. Remiges brown, outer web and tip greyish, inner web white at base, barred dark brown, secondaries greyer than primaries. Under-wing coverts and axillaries white, tinged rufous, barred rufous and brown. Remiges grey below, paler at base, barred dark brown.

Tail:

Upper-tail coverts dark slate, the longer ones tipped white. Rectrices brown above, washed slate, tipped white, with broad subterminal and 4 or 5 narrower dark bars. Rectrices grey below, barred dark brown.

Legs:

Yellow.

Eye:

Iris bright yellow.

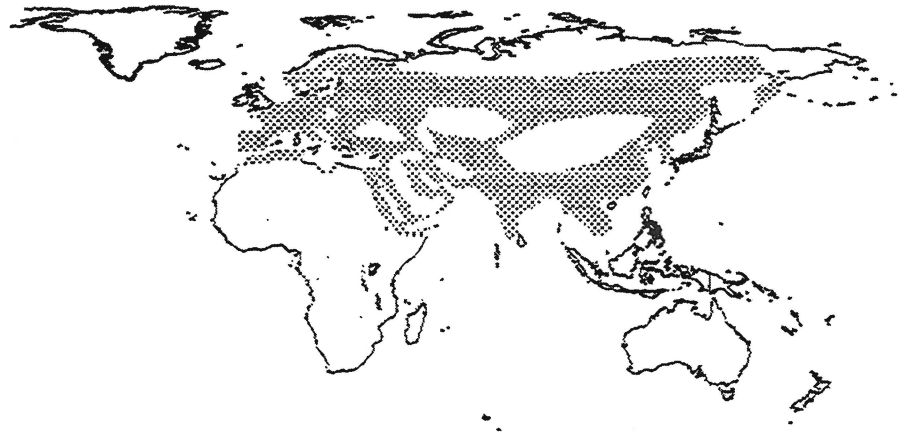
Cere:

Yellow.

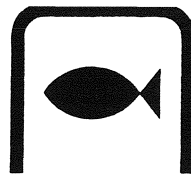
Bill:

Blackish.

- Adult female:** Much larger and heavier and much browner than male. Upperparts only tinged slate, often brown. Lower ear coverts white to buffish white, streaked dark brown, sometimes tinged rufous. Underparts white, closely barred dark brown, partly tinged rufous, bars darker and heavier than in male.
- Immature:** Male dark brown above, feathers edged rufous. Above eye and nape like adult male. Chin and throat white to pale buff, streaked dark brown. Underparts white to pale buff. Breast and belly barred dark brown. Scapulars like adult male. Remiges brown, barred dark brown, tipped and edged buff. Under-wing coverts and axillaries white to pale buff, barred dark brown. Under-tail coverts white, often tipped buff, sparsely streaked and spotted dark brown. Rectrices brown, barred dark brown, tipped and edged buff, with some other buff markings. Female has narrower rufous edgings on feathers above than immature male and usually white underparts, more strongly barred with darker brown. Legs greenish. Iris greenish grey, becoming yellow with age. Cere greenish.
- Distribution:** *A.n. nisus*: Europe and Asia minor, east to W Siberia, south to NE Africa and Middle East. *A.n. nisosimilis*: C and E Asia, south to India, Sri Lanka and Indochina. *A.n. melaschistos*: Himalayas and mountains of C Asia. *A.n. wolterstorffi*: Corsica and Sardinia. *A.n. granti*: Madeira and Canary Is. *A.n. punicus*: NW Africa, from Morocco to Tunisia. All sorts of forests and woodland, also in urban areas; from sea-level to mountains.



- Population:**
- Wild population:** Not globally threatened. Used to be persecuted by hunters, gamekeepers and caught by falconers. Now recovering in most of area. Partly affected by prey availability and habitat destruction.
- Captive population:** According to the International Zoo Yearbook no captive breeding in 1995 and 1996.
- Trade:** According to the statistics of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre 46 birds in trade in 1995, 27 in 1996, 12 in 1997 and 6 in 1998.
- Intraspecific variation:** Six subspecies recognized, differing in size, coloration and intensity of barring.
- Similar species:** *A. brevipes* (sheet A-213.003.001.006) does not have rufous cheeks in adult plumage, is more heavily barred on underparts and has a red iris. Female *A. brevipes* does not have white supercilium. *A. soloensis* (sheet A-213.003.001.042) is darker above and much less heavily barred below. Distinguished from *A. virgatus* (sheet A-213.003.001.048) by considerably larger size, much paler colour above and narrower and less rufous barring below (differences less clear between *A.v. affinis* and *A.n. melaschistos*). *A. madagascariensis* (sheet A-213.003.001.027) is generally much darker and does not have rufous tones. Closely related *A. rufiventris* (sheet A-213.003.001.041) has much less barred underparts.
- Bibliography:** Brown, L. & Amadon, D. (1989) Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World. Wellfleet, Secaucus. Collar, N.J., Crosby, M.J. & Stattersfield, A.J. (1994) Birds to watch 2. The World List of threatened Birds. BirdLife Conservation Series No. 4. BirdLife International, Cambridge. Del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Sargatal, J. eds. (1994) Handbook of Birds of the World. Vol. 2. New World Vultures to Guinea-fowl. Lynx Editions, Barcelona. Weick, F. & Brown, L.H. (1980) Birds of Prey of the World. Collins, London.

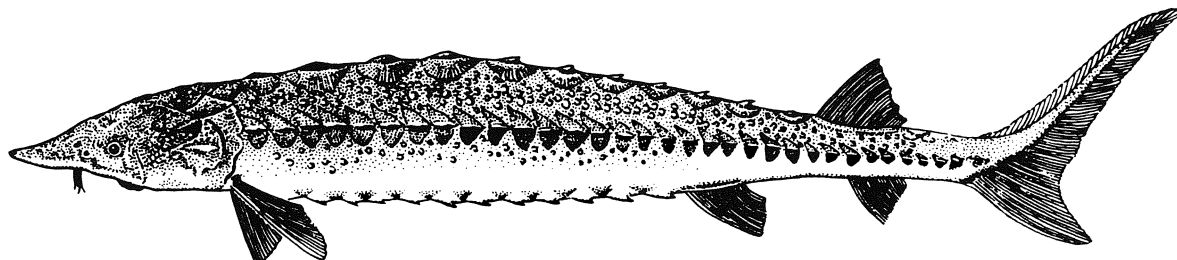


Acipenser sturio

Linné, 1758

Common names: engl.: Common Sturgeon
esp.: Esturión comun
fr.: Esturgeon d'Europe occidentale, Esturgeon commun
de.: Baltischer Stör
ital.: Storione comune

Scientific synonyms: none



Characteristics:

Adult: Head fontanelle absent; snout length less than 60% of head length, four ventral barbels midway between tip of snout and mouth; lower lip interrupted; 9–13 (mean 12–13) dorsal scutes (slightly spaced), lateral scutes 24–36 (mean 35) (slightly spaced), ventral scutes 10–12; origin of anal fin clearly behind origin of dorsal fin; dorsal fin with 31–43 rays, anal fin with 22–26 rays; upper lobe of caudal fin without notch under tip. Intestinal tract slightly pigmented and greyish; usual length 1,5–2,5 m.

Colour: Bluish black dorsally, lightening on the sides, white ventrally, dorsal scutes light.

Juveniles: In young ones all scutes are light, the fish has a striped appearance.

Distribution:

Northeastern Atlantic from *Iceland* and Northcape to *Morocco* (Casablanca), Baltic Sea, North Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea; coastal rivers.



Population:

Wild population:

Status unknown, decreasing and rare. It is found in relictual numbers in most countries and is rapidly disappearing in the USSR where there are still 1000 adult individuals in the Black Sea and the Baltic. The population in no way exceeds 2000 individuals.

Captive population:

No data available.

Trade:

Negligible.

1 live specimen reported by CITES Parties (from USSR to Sweden) during 1979 to 1982.

Intraspecific variation: none

Similar species:

Acipenser oxyrinchus (see sheet A-505.001.001.010): this species has rougher skin, lower mean number of dorsal and lateral scutes, longer head, a slight notch in upper lobe of caudal fin.

Acipenser naccari (from Adriatic Sea): it shows higher lateral scutes (more than twice as high as broad) and a short, pointed nose.

Bibliography:

Magnin, E. & G. Beaulieu (1963). Etude morphométrique comparée de l'*Acipenser oxyrinchus* Mitchill du Saint-Laurent et de l'*Acipenser sturio* Linné de la Gironde. *Natural. canad.* 90: 5-38.

Maitland, P.S. (1977). Poissons des lacs et rivières d'Europe en couleurs. Elsevier Séquoia, Paris-Bruxelles.

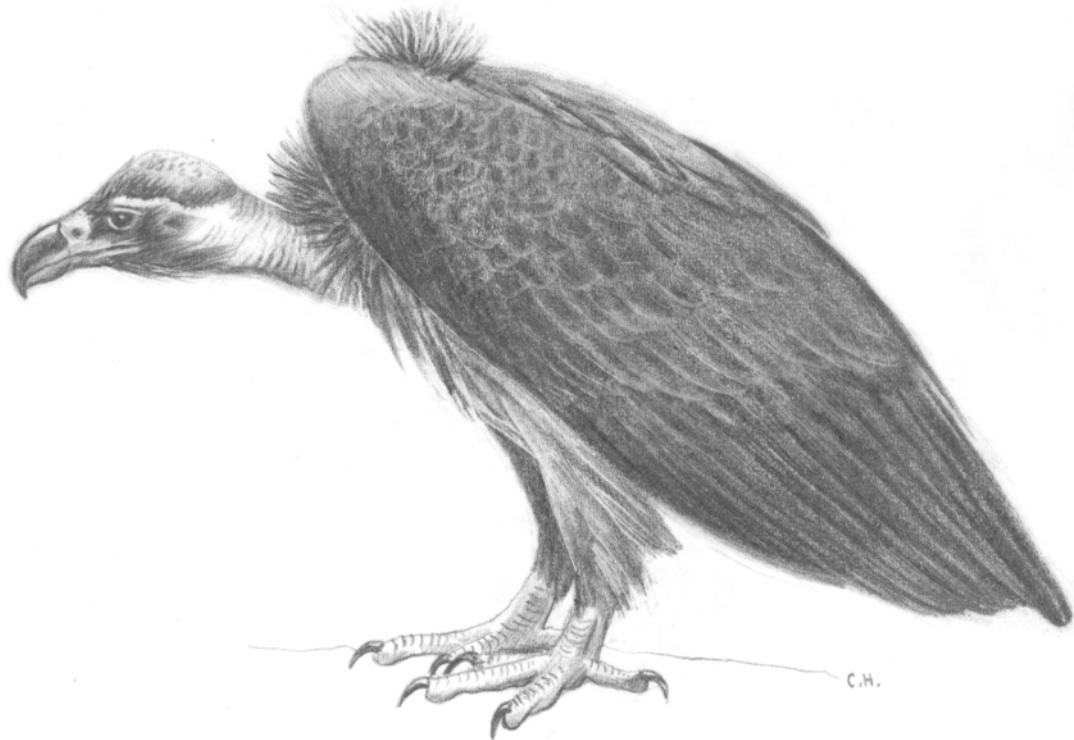


Aegypius monachus

Linné, 1766

Noms communs:
 fr.: Vautour moine
 engl.: European Black Vulture, Cinereous Vulture
 esp.: Buitre Negro
 de.: Mönchsgeier, Kuttengeier

Synonymes scientifiques: *Vultur monachus*



Caractéristiques:

Adulte:

Mensurations: Longueur totale de la pointe du bec à la pointe de la queue: 1,07-1,13 m; aile du "coude" de l'aile repliée à la pointe des rémiges primaires: 71,5-8,87 cm; queue du pli de la peau entre les deux rectrices centrales à la pointe de la plus longue rectrice: 29-41,2 cm.

Poids: Mâle 7-11,5 kg, femelle 7,5-12,5 kg.

Tête: Peau nue de la tête et du cou gris bleuâtre. Tête couverte d'un duvet noirâtre, plus pâle au-dessus de l'œil et sur l'occiput. Collerette brun foncé.

Dessus: Brun très foncé.

Dessous: Brun très foncé. Tache noire au jabot.

Ailes: Brun très foncé dessus, devenant noir sur les rémiges primaires. Gris-noir dessous.

Queue: Brun très foncé, devenant brun grisâtre sur les couvertures sous-caudales. Gris-noir dessous.

Pattes: Bleu-gris pâle ou jaune blanchâtre.

Œil: Iris brun.

Cire: Pourpre.

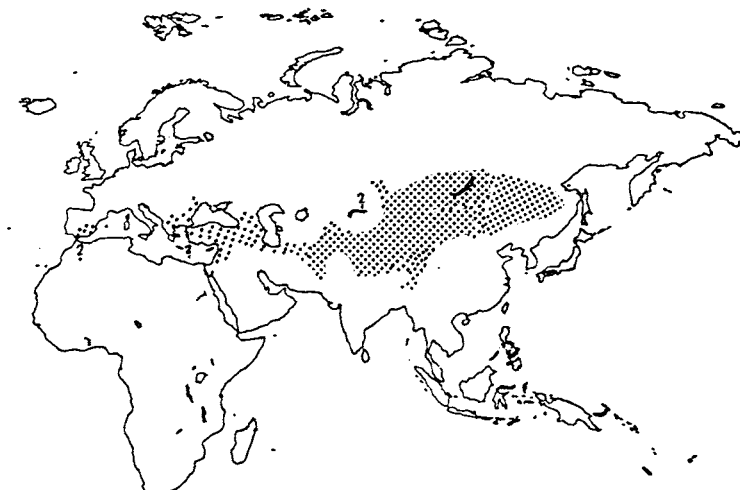
Bec: Brun foncé.

Dimorphisme sexuel: Femelle légèrement plus grande et plus lourde.

Immature: Duvet noir sur le sommet de la tête, brun foncé sur l'occiput. Tache brun foncé à la gorge. Plumage du corps sépia, dessous beaucoup plus pâle que chez l'adulte. Iris brun. Cire mauve pâle. Pattes grises.

Répartition: Habitats forestiers des collines et des montagnes; descend en plaine pour se nourrir. Eurasie. Généralement sédentaire. Niche depuis l'Espagne vers l'est jusqu'en Afghanistan, au Baluchistan, au Turkestan, au Tibet et au nord-est de la Mongolie, jusqu'à 64°N dans l'Oural.

Migrateur occasionnel en hiver jusqu'au nord de l'Inde, en Birmanie, au sud de la Chine, en Corée et au Japon. Migrateur hivernal peu commun à rare au nord de l'Afrique.



Population:

Dans la nature: Vulnérable en Europe; environ 1000-1500 couples.

En captivité: Selon l'*EEP Yearbook*, 167 spécimens dans 57 zoos ou stations d'élevage en 1993 (en partie pour des programmes internationaux de restauration des populations sauvages).

Commerce: Selon les statistiques du Centre mondial de surveillance continue de la conservation de la nature, 3 oiseaux vivants commercialisés en 1991, 3 en 1992.

Variation intraspécifique: Aucune.

Espèces semblables: Les espèces des genres *Sarcogyps* (fiche A-213.003.056.001), *Torgos* (fiche A-213.003.062.001) et *Trigonoceps* (fiche A-213.003.063.001) (ces espèces étaient considérées comme sous-espèces d'*Aegyptius* et quelques auteurs considèrent que la séparation n'est pas valide). Les espèces du genre *Gyps* (fiches A-213.003.023.002 - A-213.003.023.008).

Bibliographie: Brown, L.H., Urban, F.K. & Newman, K. (1982) *The Birds of Africa*. Vol I. Academic Press, London.
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Weick, F. & Brown, L.H. (1980) *Birds of Prey of the World*. Collins.



Aquila chrysaetos

Linné, 1758

Noms communs:
 fr.: Aigle royal, aigle doré
 engl.: Golden Eagle
 esp.: Aguila Real
 de.: Steinadler

Synonymes scientifiques: *Falco chrysaetos*



Caractéristiques:

Adulte: *Aquila c. chrysaetos*. Dimorphisme sexuel dans la taille: la femelle est légèrement plus grande.

Mensurations: Longueur totale de la pointe du bec à la pointe de la queue: 75-90 cm; aile du "coude" de l'aile repliée à la pointe des rémiges primaires: mâle 56-67 cm, femelle 62,5-7,25 cm; queue du pli de la peau entre les deux rectrices centrales à la pointe de la plus longue rectrice: mâle 29-33,2 cm, femelle 32,8-36,5 cm.

Poids: Mâle 3,25-4,44 kg, femelle 3,75-6,66 kg.

Tête: Pointes et bords des plumes lancéolés de la calotte et de la nuque, chamois doré ou fauve.

Dessus: Brun foncé mais très variable.

Dessous: Région du menton au ventre plus pâle que le dessus. Vexille des plumes de la poitrine foncé et bords fauves. Flancs plus pâles, devenant chamois vers le bas.

Ailes: Rémiges brun-noir avec plus ou moins de taches grises et blanches, formant une bande indistincte à la base, surtout sur le vexille interne. Couvertures alaires brun foncé, parfois avec une épaulette scapulaire blanche. Couvertures sous-alaires brun foncé, fauves au "coude", devenant blanchâtres. Dessous des rémiges primaires et secondaires brun foncé, avec un peu de gris et de blanc, formant une tache pâle à la jointure carpienne.

Queue: Rectrices présentant des bandes irrégulières gris foncé et brunes et une large pointe noire. Vexille interne des rectrices externes plus pâle. Dessous des rectrices plus ou moins blanc à la base. Couvertures sous-caudales brunes avec quelques taches plus foncées.

Pattes: Jaunes; serres noires.

Œil: Iris noisette.

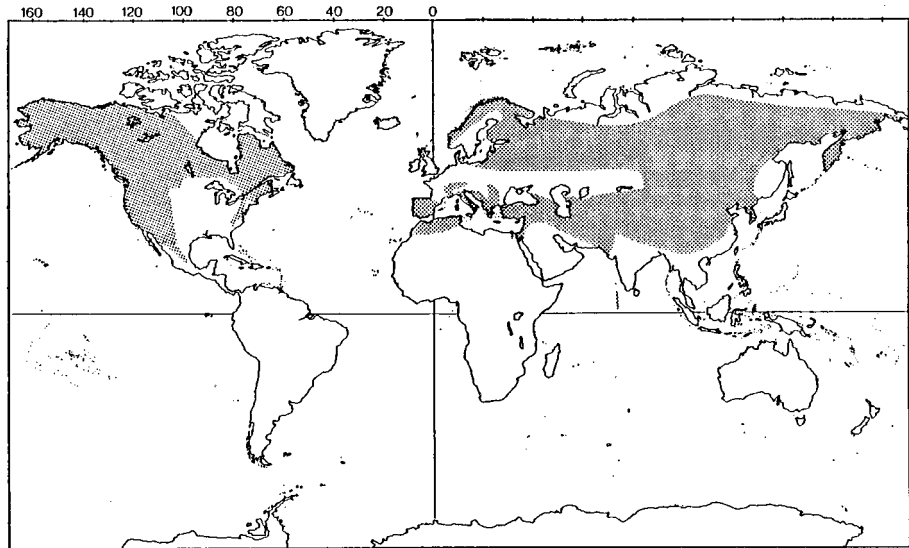
Cire: Jaune.

Bec: Noir.

Immature: Calotte et nuque rousses, plus foncées que chez l'adulte. Reste du dessus brun foncé, souvent beaucoup plus foncé que chez l'adulte. Rectrices blanches à la base, les deux tiers distaux noirâtres avec quelques taches grises et une pointe blanchâtre. Dessous brun noirâtre. Couvertures sous-caudales moins rousses et avec plus de blanc à la base. Rémiges primaires internes et rémiges secondaires blanches à la base sur le vexille interne, formant une tache blanche nette à la jointure carpienne. Plumage adulte acquis après trois ans environ.

Répartition:

Terrains ouverts, montagnes, plateaux et steppes. Aire de répartition holarctique, s'étendant vers le sud jusqu'en Afrique du nord, en Arabie, à l'Himalaya et au Mexique. Les populations les plus septentrionales émigrent vers le sud en automne.

**Population:****Dans la nature:**

La plupart des populations se stabilisent après un fort déclin jusqu'au milieu du siècle. Population européenne estimée à 4500-5000 couples, celle de l'Amérique du Nord à 70 000 couples au maximum. Aucune information récente sur la population asiatique.

En captivité:

Selon l'*International Zoo Yearbook*, 8 oiseaux élevés avec succès dans 4 zoos en 1991.

Commerce:

Selon les statistiques du Centre mondial de surveillance continue de la conservation de la nature, 22 oiseaux commercialisés en 1991 et 13 en 1992.

Variation intraspécifique:

6 sous-espèces reconnues, au plumage plus ou moins foncé, et présentant de petites variations dans la taille:

A.c. chrysaetos: nord-ouest et centre de l'Europe, vers l'est jusque dans l'ouest et le centre de la Sibérie.

A.c. daphanea: Turkestan vers l'est jusqu'en Manchourie, vers le sud jusqu'au Pakistan, à l'Himalaya et au sud-ouest de la Chine.

A.c. homeyeri: péninsule ibérique, nord-ouest de l'Afrique et grandes îles méditerranéennes, vers l'est en Egypte, Asie Mineure et Arabie, jusqu'au Caucase et en Iran.

A.c. japonica: Corée et Japon.

A.c. kamtschatica: ouest et centre de la Sibérie et Altaï, vers l'est jusqu'au Kamchatka.

A.c. canadensis: Amérique du Nord, de l'Alaska vers le sud jusqu'au Mexique, vers l'est jusqu'au Labrador, au Québec et à l'Etat de New York.

Espèces semblables:

Aquila heliaca (fiche A-213.003.003.006), *A. pomarina* (fiche A-213.003.003.007), *A. rapax* (fiche A-213.003.003.008), *A. clanga* (fiche A-213.003.003.004). Se distingue de l'immature d'*Haliaeetus albicilla* (fiche A-213.003.024.002) par sa queue carrée et non en éventail, de l'immature d'*H. leucocephalus* (fiche A-213.003.024.003) par un bec plus petit et moins massif.

Bibliographie:

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- Weick, F. & Brown, L.H. (1980) *Birds of Prey of the World*. Collins, London.



Aquila clanga

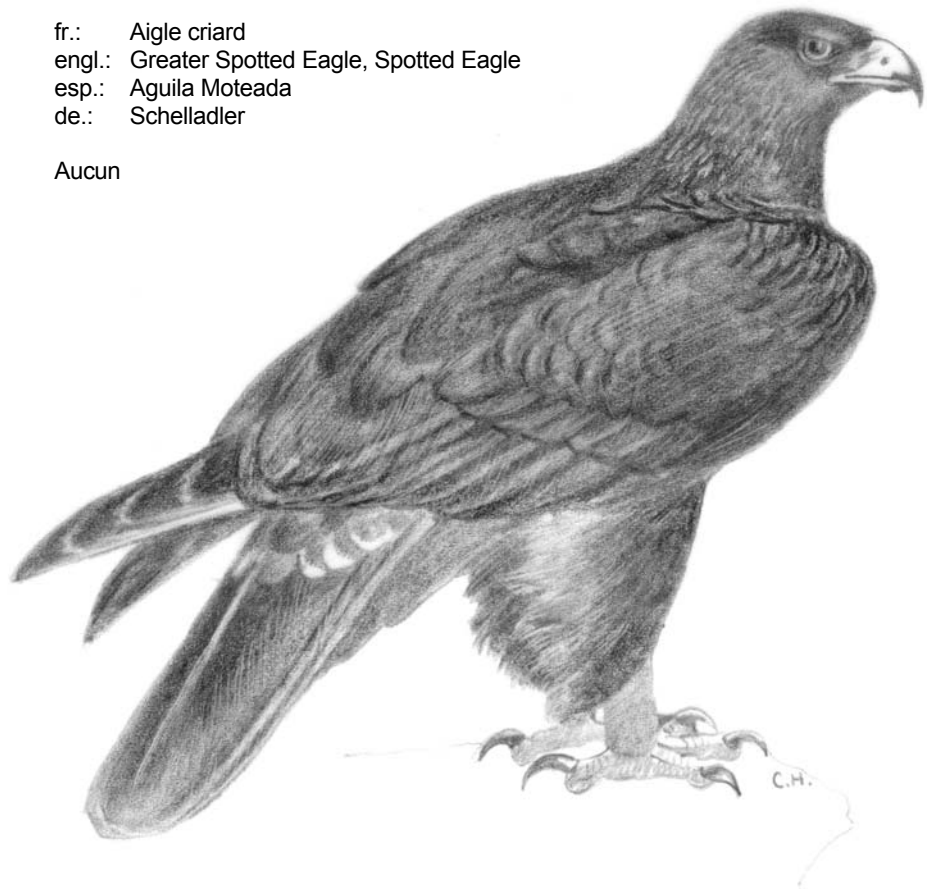
Pallas, 1811

Noms communs:

fr.: Aigle criard
 engl.: Greater Spotted Eagle, Spotted Eagle
 esp.: Aguila Moteada
 de.: Schelladler

Synonymes scientifiques:

Aucun


Caractéristiques:
Adulte:

Dimorphisme sexuel dans la taille: la femelle est légèrement plus grande. Il existe une forme albinistique, de couleur crème ou chamois doré, avec des rémiges foncées, qu'il serait impossible de distinguer d'*A. rapax* (fiche A-213.003.003.008).

Mensurations:

Longueur totale de la pointe du bec à la pointe de la queue: 66-74 cm; aile du "coude" de l'aile repliée à la pointe des rémiges primaires: mâle 48,5-53 cm, femelle 51,5-56 cm; queue du pli de la peau entre les deux rectrices centrales à la pointe de la plus longue rectrice: mâle 21,8-25,3 cm, femelle 23-27,2 cm.

Poids:

Mâle 1,6-2 kg, femelle 2,15-3,2 kg.

Aspect général:

Brun foncé, fortement lustré de pourpre.

Tête:

Brun foncé. Plumes de la calotte et de la nuque aux bords pâles.

Dessus:

Brun foncé, fortement lustré de pourpre.

Dessous:

Plus pâle et plus terne.

Ailes:

Rémiges noirâtres à pourpre-brun; pointes des primaires noires.

Queue:

Rectrices noirâtres à pourpre-brun. Pointes et bords des couvertures sus-caudales et sous-caudales souvent blancs.

Pattes:

Jaunes.

Œil:

Iris brun.

Cire:

Jaune.

Bec:

Gris foncé.

Immature:

Couleur générale brun plus foncé que chez l'adulte, sans tache plus pâle à la nuque. Scapulaires et plumes du dos et du croupion présentant des stries nettes, chamois ou blanchâtres, formant de larges taches à la pointe des plumes. Couvertures caudales terminées par une large pointe blanche, produisant une bande blanche à la racine de la queue. Pointe des couvertures alaires blanche ou chamois. Pointe des rémiges secondaires blanche, formant des taches.

Répartition:

Vastes forêts humides en bordure de prairies ou de marais. De la Finlande aux pays de la Baltique, vers l'est par la Sibérie jusqu'au bassin de l'Amour, vers le nord jusqu'à 65° N, vers le sud jusqu'en Hongrie et au nord de la Perse, au Baluchistan et au nord-ouest de l'Inde. Migrateur hivernal jusqu'au sud de l'Europe, au nord-est de l'Afrique, en Asie Mineure, au nord de l'Inde et au sud de la Chine.

**Population:**

Dans la nature:

Population totale estimée à quelques milliers d'individus seulement mais peu d'informations disponibles.

En captivité:

Selon *l'International Zoo Yearbook*, aucune reproduction en captivité en 1991.

Commerce:

Selon les statistiques du Centre mondial de surveillance continue de la conservation de la nature, aucun commerce en 1991 et 1992.

Variation intraspécifique:

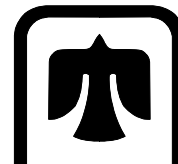
Aucune.

Espèces semblables:

A. pomarina (fiche A-213.003.003.007) et *A. rapax* (fiche A-213.003.003.008). Aspect général plutôt brun pourpre alors qu'il est brun terne chez *pomarina*, et avec plus de blanc ou de jaune à la base de la queue.

Bibliographie:

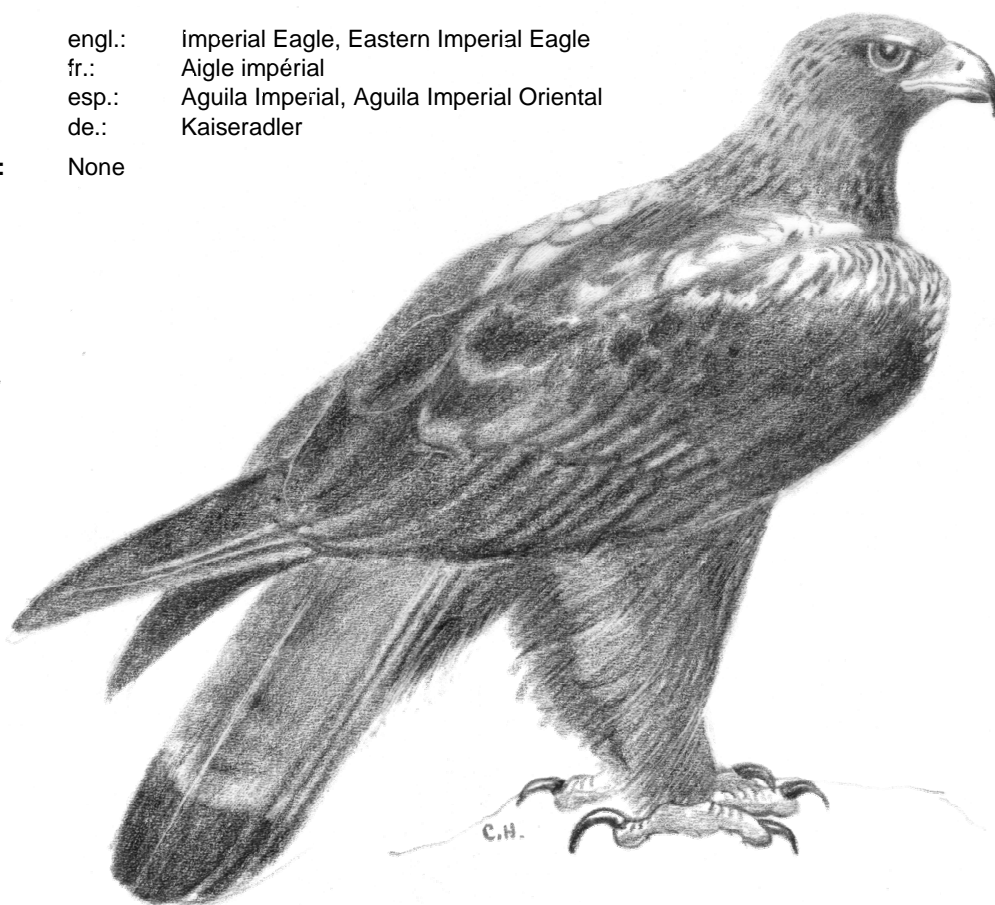
Brown, L. & Amadon, D. (1989) *Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World*. Wellfleet, Secaucus.
 Del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Sargatal, J. eds. (1994) *Handbook of Birds of the World*. Vol. 2. New World Vultures to Guineafowl. Lynx Editions, Barcelona.
 Weick, F. & Brown, L.H. (1980) *Birds of Prey of the World*. Collins, London.



Aquila heliaca

Savigny, 1809

Common names:	engl.:	imperial Eagle, Eastern Imperial Eagle
	fr.:	Aigle impérial
	esp.:	Aguila Imperial, Aguila Imperial Oriental
	de.:	Kaiseradler
Scientific synonyms:	None	



Characteristics:

<i>Adult:</i>	Sexual dimorphism only in size, female being slightly larger.
Measurements:	Total length from tip of bill to tip of tail: 72-84 cm; length of wing from folded wing to tip of primaries: male 554-610 mm, female 610-665 mm; length of tail from fold of skin between central tail-feathers to tip of longest tail-feather: male 244-310 mm, female 276-330 mm.
Weight:	2,450-4,530 g.
Head:	Brown to reddish brown. Crown, nape, sides of head and neck with lanceolate pale tawny buff feathers producing a pale patch. Forehead more or less streaked black. Feathers of hind neck with blackish or dark brown centres.
Upperparts:	Brown to reddish brown.
Underparts:	Blackish brown.
Wings:	Remiges blackish brown, darker than wing coverts. Some scapulars pure white, forming a white shoulder patch.
Tail:	Basally grey, mottled dark brown, with broad sub-terminal black band, tipped whitish.
Legs:	Yellow.
Eye:	Iris hazel.
Cere:	Yellow.
Bill:	Grey, blackish at tip.
<i>Immature:</i>	Above tawny buff; lower back, rump and upper-tail coverts almost unspotted; rest of feathers broadly edged brown. Tail dull rufous brown, tipped pale rufous. Remiges blackish, becoming buffy-brown on secondaries, most feathers tipped buff. Underparts rufous buff; throat faintly, breast and abdomen boldly edged dark rufous brown, producing a strongly streaked appearance.

Distribution:

Originally breeding on isolated trees, now often in large mountain-forests. Central Europe and Turkey, east to Transbaikalia and Mongolia. Migrant. Winters south to SE Africa, Arabia, N India and E China.

**Population:**

Wild population: Rare. Rapid decline in Europe since World War II. World population now down to a few thousand pairs.

Captive population: According to the International Zoo Yearbook 3 bred successfully in one zoo in 1994.

Trade: According to the statistics of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre 7 birds in trade in 1994, 4 in 1995.

Intraspecific variation: Monotypic.

Similar species: *A. adalberti* (sheet A-213.003.003.001) was formerly considered conspecific. Slightly larger. More conspicuous white on shoulder in adult. Immature much less streaked.
A. chrysaetos (sheet A-213.003.003.003), *A. clanga* (sheet A-213.003.003.004), *A. pomarina* (sheet A-213.003.003.007) and *A. rapax* (sheet A-213.003.003.008).

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- Weick, F. & Brown, L.H. (1980) Birds of Prey of the World. Collins, London.



Aquila pomarina

Ch. L. Brehm, 1831

Noms communs:
 fr.: Aigle pomarin
 engl.: Lesser Spotted Eagle
 esp.: Aguila Pomerana
 de.: Schreiadler

Synonymes scientifiques: Aucun



Caractéristiques:

Adulte: *A.p. pomarina*. Dimorphisme sexuel dans la taille: la femelle est légèrement plus grande.

Mensurations: Longueur totale de la pointe du bec à la pointe de la queue: 61-69 cm; aile du "coude" de l'aile repliée à la pointe des rémiges primaires: mâle 43,6-49,3 cm, femelle 47,5-50,5 cm; queue du pli de la peau entre les deux rectrices centrales à la pointe de la plus longue rectrice: mâle 19,8-2,37 cm, femelle 21,6-26 cm.

Poids: Mâle: 1-1,5 kg, femelle: 1,2-2,2 kg.

Tête: Brune.

Dessus: Brun.

Dessous: Brun.

Ailes: Rémiges brunes, plus foncées que le reste du plumage. 7^e primaire nettement plus courte que la 6^e et fortement émarginée.

Queue: Rectrices uniformément brunes, sans barres. Un peu de blanc sur les couvertures caudales.

Pattes: Jaunes.

Œil: Iris jaune.

Cire: Jaune.

Bec: Gris.

Immature: Plus foncé que l'adulte. Marques chamois sur la nuque. Couvertures caudales mêlées de blanc, formant une barre irrégulière en travers de la base de la queue. Couvertures primaires et quelques rémiges secondaires à pointe blanche et points chamois blanchâtre; pointes des

rémyges secondaires formant une barre irrégulière sur l'aile fermée. Iris brun. Cire et pattes jaunes.

Répartition:

Forêts humides à proximité de prairies ou de champs. Europe centrale et orientale, de l'est de l'Allemagne, de la Pologne et de l'Autriche vers l'est jusqu'en Russie, vers le sud jusqu'en Grèce. Répartition discontinue plus à l'est. Hiverné dans le sud-est de l'Afrique.



Population:

Dans la nature:

A.p. pomarina: pas globalement menacé. *A.p. hastata*: menacé; a complètement ou presque disparu du Bangladesh, de la Birmanie et du Pakistan; répartition extrêmement discontinue et restreinte en Inde.

En captivité:

Selon *l'International Zoo Yearbook*, aucune reproduction en captivité en 1991.

Commerce:

Selon les statistiques du Centre mondial de surveillance continue de la conservation de la nature, aucun commerce en 1991 et 1 individu commercialisé en 1992.

Variation intraspécifique:

2 sous-espèces reconnues:

A.p. pomarina: voir ci-dessus. Europe, Turquie et Caucase, vers le sud jusqu'aux plaines de la Caspienne.

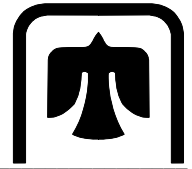
A.p. hastata: l'adulte se distingue par une taille légèrement plus grande et des pattes relativement plus longues. Les immatures n'ont pas de taches blanches sur les couvertures. Inde et nord de la Birmanie.

Espèces semblables:

A. chrysaetos (fiche A-213.003.003.003), *A. clanga* (fiche A-213.003.003.004), *A. heliaca* (fiche A-213.003.003.006) et *A. rapax* (fiche A-213.003.003.008).

Bibliographie:

- Brown, L.H., Urban, F.K. & Newman, K. (1982) *The Birds of Africa*. Vol I. Academic Press, London.
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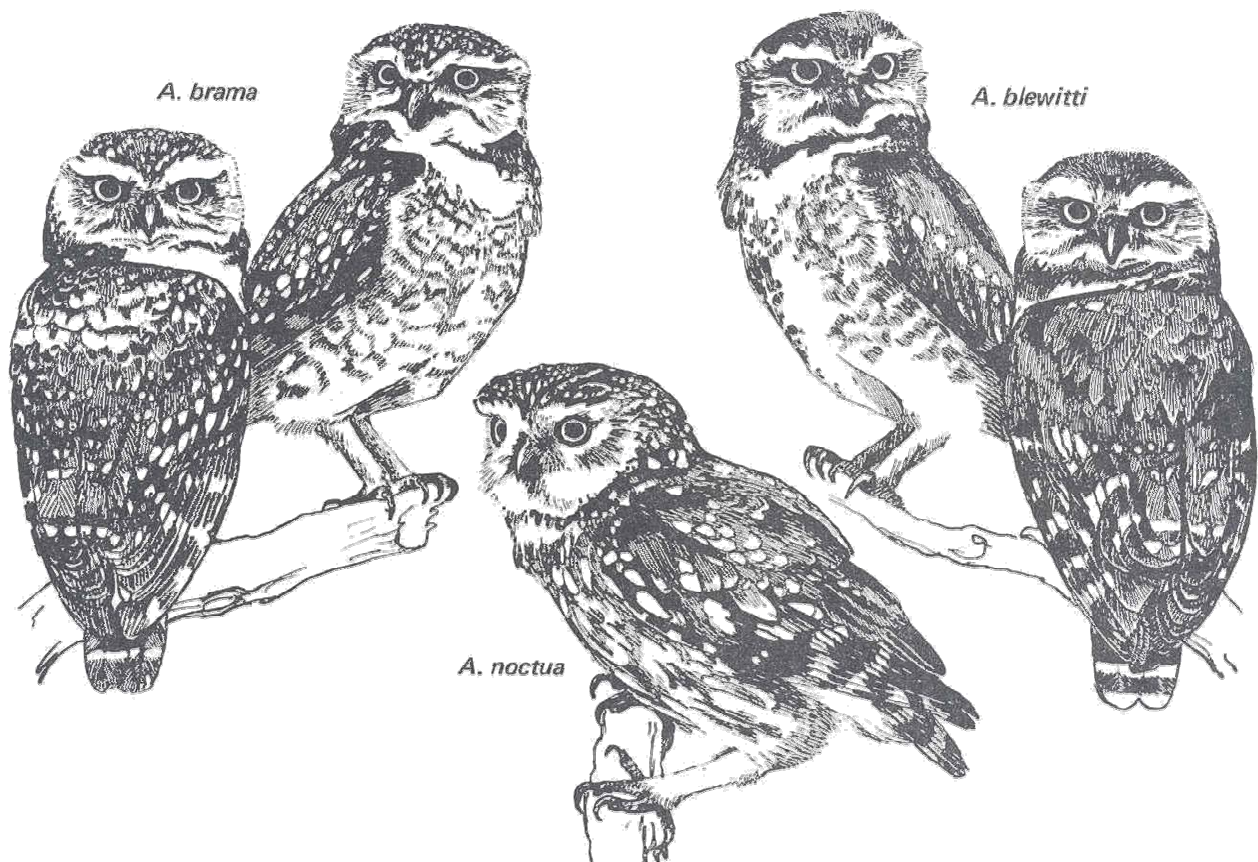
Athene blewitti

(Humme, 1873)

Common names:

engl.:	Forest Spotted Owlet, Forest Little Owl
esp.:	Mochuelo forestal
fr.:	Chouette des forêts
de.:	Bander-Steinkauz, Blewitkauz
ital.:	Civetta macchiata delle foreste

Scientific synonyms: None



Characteristics:

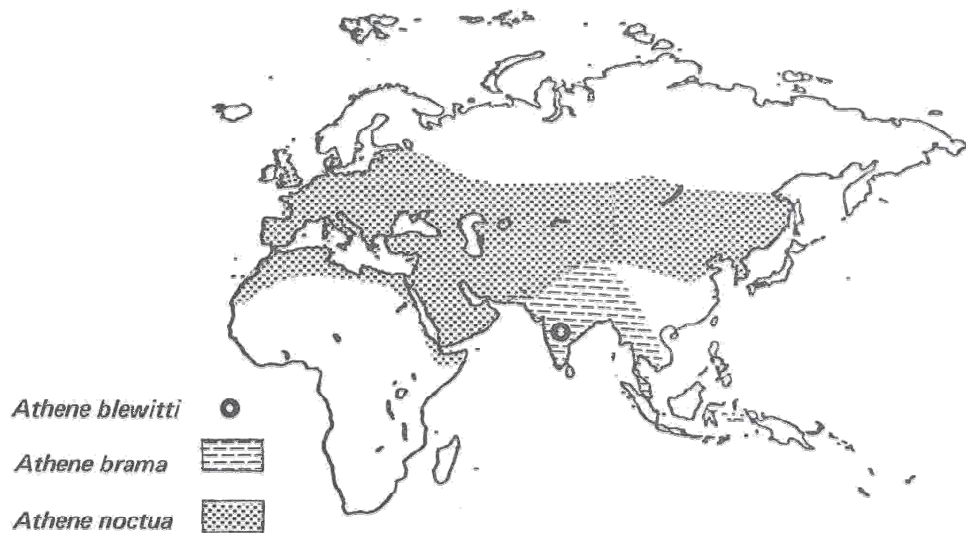
Length: 23 cm.

Head: Top of head greyish olive-brown, unspotted. Greyish olive-brown with very few spots. Throat with a dark brown continuous band, below this a white central patch, followed by a large patch of dark olive-brown. Dark barring mainly confined to flanks, leaving a clear patch of white in centre of stomach, lower flanks and thigh coverts.

Tail: White continuous stripes (more than) 5 mm wide).

Sexual dimorphism: Sexes alike.

Distribution: Central India.



Population: Very restricted in distribution and nowhere common.

Trade: No data. Probably not in trade.

Intraspecific variation: None.

Similar species:

Athene brama Spotted Little Owl (A-220.002.003.003) Appendix II

Length: 21 cm.

Plumage: Top of head with white spots. Back and scapulars greyish olive-brown, with many white spots. Throat with a dark brown, centrally broken band. Irregular dark brown barring on thighs and stomach. Tail with white stripes (less than 5 mm wide), sometimes discontinuous.

Sexual dimorphism: Sexes alike.

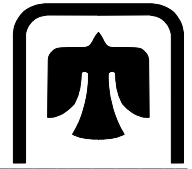
Athene noctua: Little Owl (A-220.002.003.004) Appendix II

Length: 21 cm.

Plumage: Top of head, back and scapulars dark brown, heavily streaked and spotted with white, Under part white with large dark brown spots and streaks. Tail dark, barred with light brown.

Sexual dimorphism: Sexes alike.

Bibliography: Eck, S. and H. Busse (1973) Die neue Brehm-Bücherei, A. Ziemsen Verlag, Wittenberg Lutherstadt.
Grossmann, M. L. and J. Hamlet (1964) Birds of Prey of the World. Clarkson N. Potter, Inc./Publisher New York.
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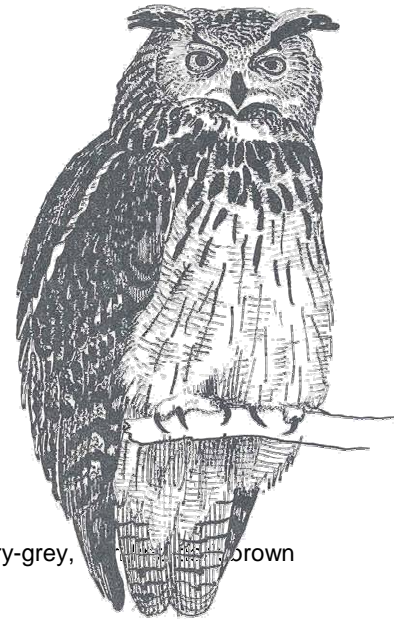
Bubo bubo

(Linné, 1758)

Common names:

engl.:	Eurasian Eagle Owl
esp.:	Buho real
fr.:	Hibou grand-duc, Grand Duc d'Europe
de.:	Uhu
ital.:	Gufo reale
swed.:	Berguv

Scientific synonyms: *Strix bubo*



Characteristics:

Length: 66-71 cm.

Head: Pale yellow-orange, with dark brown streaking. Facial disc pale ivory-grey, with dark brown bars. Ear tufts present.

Upper part: Pale yellow-orange, with dark brown streaks and white mottling.

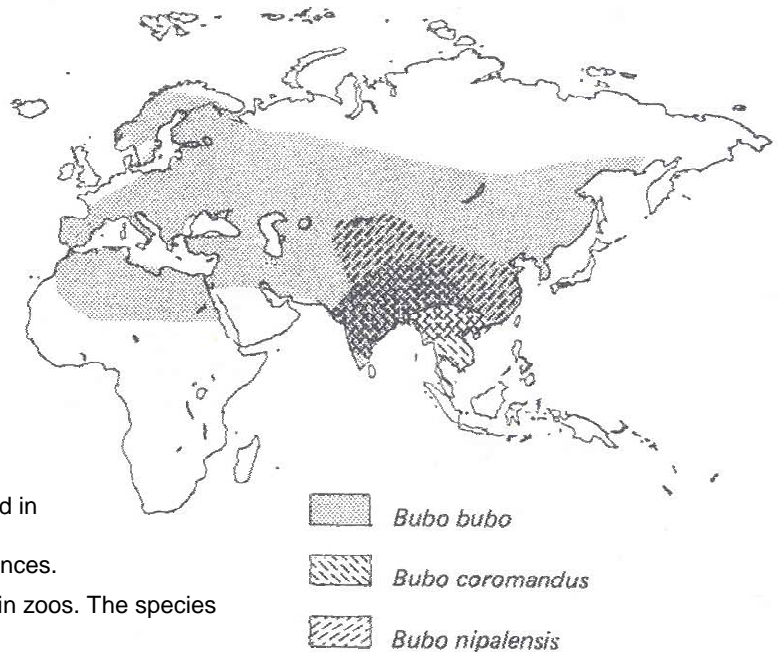
Under part: Pale yellow-orange, striped with dark brown.

Tail: Darker yellow-orange, with dark brown bars.

Legs: Tarsi and toes feathered with pale yellow-orange.

Juvenile: More barred and lighter than adults.

Distribution: Palearctic to India, S China People's Rep., Burma.



Population:

Wild population: The species has decreased in the last years, because of increasing human disturbances.

Captive population: A rather common species in zoos. The species breeds easily in captivity.

Trade:

FR Germany's export: 1978: 7 specimens to GDR.
 Swiss import: 1976-79: 5 specimens from FR Germany.
 Swiss export: 1977-79: 3 specimens to France 1980: 2 specimens to Italy.
 United Kingdom's export: 1978: 3 specimens to France/Italy.
 US import: 1978: 4 specimens from United Kingdom.

Intraspecific variation: As in most other owls, there is confusion in recognizing subspecies.

Similar species: See also sheet A-220.002.004.000.

Bubo coromandus: Dusky Eagle Owl

Length: 43-48 cm.

Head: Dark grey-brown, feathers darker along shaft. Facial disc light brown. Bar tufts present.

Upper part: Dark grey-brown, feathers darker along shaft.

Under part: Light brown, with dark brown longitudinal stripes.

Tail: Dark and light brown bars.

Legs: Tarsi and toes feathered with grey.

Bubo nipalensis: Forest Eagle Owl

Length: 51-61 cm.

Head: Dark brown, forehead with narrow light brown bars. Facial disc whitish. Ear tufts barred with whitish.

Upper part: Pale yellow-orange, irregularly barred with dark brown.

Under part: White to pale orange buff, with distinct V-shapes in dark brown.

Tail: Barred with dark brown and pale yellow-orange.

Legs: Tarsi and toes feathered in white and pale orange-buff, with dark brown V-shapes.

Bubo virginianus: Great Horn Owl

Length: 43-53 cm.

Head: Dark brown, facial disc white to yellow-buff. Ear tufts present.

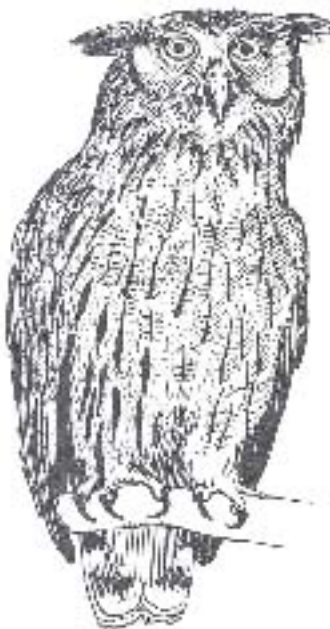
Upper part: Dark brown, mottled in white and yellow-buff.

Under part: White or orange-yellow, barred in dark brown.

Tail: White to light yellow-ochre, barred and mottled in dark brown.

Legs: Tarsi and toes feathered with white or yellow-orange.

Juvenile: Lighter than adults.



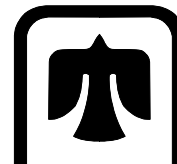
Bubo coromandus
(A-220.002.004.006)



Bubo nipalensis
(A-220.002.004.008)



Bubo virginianus
(A-220.002.004.012)



Buteo buteo

(Linné, 1758)

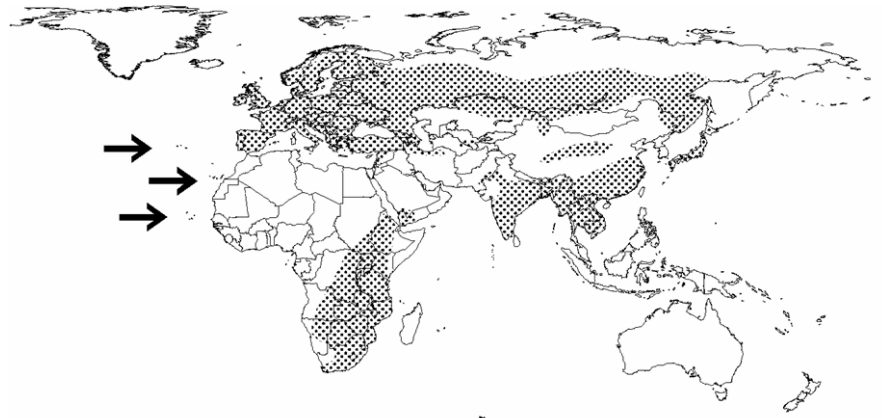
Common names:	engl.:	Eurasian Buzzard, Common Buzzard
	esp.:	Busardo ratonero, Ratonero común
	fr.:	Buse variable
	de.:	Mäusebussard
Scientific synonyms:	None	

*B.b. buteo*

Characteristics:	<i>Buteo buteo buteo</i> . Plumage very variable, from pale, nearly white morph to dark morph as in drawing.
Measurements:	Total length from tip of bill to tip of tail: 50-57 cm; length of wing from bend of folded wing to tip of primaries: male 350-418 mm, female 375-432 mm; tail from fold of skin between central tail-feathers to tip of longest tail-feathers: male 196-223 mm, female 201-236 mm.
<i>Adult male:</i>	
Head:	Crown dark brown, streaked whitish. Nape dark brown. Ear coverts and sides of neck brown, streaked paler brown, whitish or rufous. Chin and throat brown, streaked whitish, sometimes white with dark shaft streaks.
Upperparts:	Dark brown; mantle more or less glossed purplish.
Underparts:	Breast white, broadly streaked brown; sometimes entirely dark brown, with rufous and white edges and bars. Flanks dark brown, tipped rufous, spotted and barred rufous and white. Belly barred buff and dark brown; sometimes white, spotted dark brown. Thighs dark brown, tipped and spotted or barred rufous and buff.
Wings:	Scapulars dark brown, more or less glossed purplish, barred basally greyish brown and white. Upper-wing coverts dark brown. Outer primaries tipped black, tinged grey on outer web, white on inner web. Other remiges brown, barred darker, inner web white basally and edged white. Axillaries and under-wing coverts barred dark brown, rufous and white; under-primary coverts forming a black patch. Remiges below brown, barred and tipped dark brown, paler at base, forming a pale patch on primaries.
Tail:	Upper-tail coverts basally white, tipped and barred rufous. Rectrices basally white, the rest grey-brown or grey, whitish on inner web, tipped buff, with broad sub-terminal and many other dark brown bars. Under-tail coverts buff, barred brown. Rectrices below grey, barred dark brown.

Legs: Yellow.
 Eye: Iris dark to yellowish brown.
 Bill: Black, grey at base.
 Cere: Yellow.
Adult female: Slightly larger than male. No sexual dimorphism in plumage.
Immature: Similar to adult. Crown more streaked. Many feathers of mantle, scapulars, and wing coverts edged rufous, whitish or buff. Underparts less marked than in adult, thighs barred. Tail usually lacking broad subterminal band. Iris grey. Legs and cere yellow.

Distribution: *B.b. buteo*: Europe east to Finland, Romania and Turkey; also on Madeira. Winters in south of range and south to Liberia. *B.b. arrigonii*: Corsica and Sardinia. *B.b. rothschildi*: Azores. *B.b. insularum*: Canary is. *B.b. bannermani*: Cape Verde Is. *B.b. vulpinus*: N Scandinavia and European Russia east to River Yenisey, south to N Caucasus and central Asia. Winters mainly in Africa, south of Sahara and in S Asia. *B.b. menetriesi*: S Crimea and Caucasus, south to E Turkey and N Iran. *B.b. japonicus*: Lake Baikal area and Mongolia, east through Amurland and Manchuria to Sakhalin, Japan and Kuril Is., south to Tibet and possibly NW India. Winters in S Asia, from India to Japan. *B.b. refectus*: W China and perhaps Himalayas. *B.b. toyoshimai*: Izu and Bonin Is. *B.b. oshiroi*: Daito Is. Forests, woodlands and open areas with some trees.



Population:
 Wild population: Not globally threatened. Common.
 Captive population: According to the International Zoo Yearbook 7 birds were bred in 2 zoos in 1994.
Trade: According to the statistics of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre 2 birds in trade in 1994, 5 in 1995 and 7 in 1996, and 13 dead birds and skin in 1994, 27 in 1995 and 22 in 1996.
Intraspecific variation: 11 subspecies recognised. Extensive geographical variation in size, colour and plumage pattern between and within subspecies.
Similar species: Due to the extensive intraspecific variation, the species may be difficult to distinguish from several other *Buteo* species. Differs normally from *B. rufinus* (sheet A-213.003.007.022) in slightly smaller size, generally less rufous colour, lacking pale head and having a barred tail (in adult), from *B. hemilasius* (sheet A-213.003.007.009) in smaller size, darker head and neck and brown barred tail and from *B. oreophilus* (sheet A-213.003.007.016) in less spotted underparts.
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